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ented in so important a matter in the history of legislation. Before even the movement is known in the remote quarters of the Union, the public mind is astounded by the acquisition of a charter from the government of a single State, the apprehended grant of which by Congress had filled the minds of a vast majority of the American people with dismay; and for the attainment of which from that body all the powers of earth had been invoked in vain.

You will do right not to suffer this event, untoward as it is, to deter you from rejoicing at the victory which the whole people have won. Leaving the partial success of the Bank and its consequences to the consideration and disposition of a virtuous and justly offended public, it is a matter of the highest congratulation that the advances of this presumptuous institution upon the Federal Government, at least, have been successfully arrested. In that quarter our victory is, to all appearances, complete; but whether or not it is to be permanent, must depend, in a great degree, upon the States. Nothing short of the madness of the State legislation can prevent its being so. It was in the inexorable providence of State legislation that the present bank found its origin, and it is to the same source doubtless that it looks for a resurrection. Time will soon determine whether the well-disposed men of the present day are wiser than were their predecessors; or whether the lights of a more severe experience have been shed upon this subject to no good purpose.

As far as your growing and patriotic State is concerned, the prospect is cheering indeed. From the bottom of my heart do I congratulate you upon the noble stand which Ohio appears to have taken, at this critical moment, upon the subject of banks. Her course is deserving of all commendation, and may well be looked to by her older sisters in the confederacy, not only with admiration but with profit. Who can have forgotten the intense anxiety and warmly cherished hope with which Mr. Jefferson looked to his favorite West, to his hardy yeomanry of the new States, for the preservation of the simplicity and purity of our republican institutions against the seductive influences and artificial distinctions of society, to which the Atlantic States were peculiarly exposed? Who can forget the deep tone of regret with which he contemplated a disappointment? May we not safely look upon the noble example which the largest, and certainly not the least patriotic of the new States is now offering to her confederates, as the sure promise of a new and brighter day than that foreboded by this great and good man? May we not further hope that those who by their position, by their pursuits, and by their every interests, have the greatest cause of equal rights, will also make it the object of their highest ambition to be among the foremost to uphold the constitution in the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument; and to preserve in its entire purity the simple but happy system of government, under which we have hitherto so securely lived and so greatly flourished?

To have been first selected by your State as a candidate for the most grating incidents of my public life; yet I cannot adequately express to you how much this distinction, so well calculated in itself to command my unceasing gratitude, is enhanced in my estimation by the conviction that Ohio will maintain this high stand upon this all important subject.

Nothing would give me more unfeigned pleasure than to assist in person in your commendable effort to rivet upon the public mind the vast importance of the great event you commemorate, were it in my power to do so; but I regret that it is not in my power.

In complying with your request to furnish a sentiment for the occasion, my mind is necessarily turned to him, who, during the stormy period to which your attention is directed, was emphatically the helm of the ship, without whose quick eye and strong arm, she must have yielded to the tempest. I know well that where so many did their duty firmly and fearlessly, this is saying a great deal for the services of any one man, and yet I am fully convinced I do no more than simple justice. Such was the opinion formed from my own observation, with the best possible means of coming to a correct conclusion. Such I believe to be the undisputed opinion of his contemporaries, such must be the judgement of posterity. I therefore give you, gentlemen.

Andrew Jackson—No one has done more than he, to advance the great principle of self-government, expounded by Jefferson, and established on the battle field by Washington.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
To Moses Dawson, Chairman.

From the Western Argus.

WASHINGTON, March 21.
Senate. Col. Benton concluded his powerful and appalling speech to-day on his Expunging Resolution. Of all his great efforts, I think this is truly the grandest. With the patient labor, and enduring toil, and eager search of the gold-miner, he has taken up a mighty mass of history and records and evidence, and sifted out authorities and precedents, and parallels & facts; and, collecting together his materials, has fused and wrought and forged them into a thunderbolt, which the elective flash of his mind has hurled upon the Senate, leaving them seared, and seathed, and blackened, and prostrate, and speechless, by its explosion!

Such an occasion as this was wanting to bring forth the resources, show the grasp, display the ability, and test the vigor of his powerful intellect.

Such a treasonable conspiracy (between a

powerful, profligate, and corrupt monied corporation, with the nation's revenue in its vaults, and trained, organized, talented, factious and aspiring Senate) against the government of the country, was wanting, to test its power of resistance. And a man as its chosen chief, was wanting to wield that power.

Such a union of wealthy sharpers and needy Senators was wanting to distress the country by a sudden and wanton curtailment of nine millions of its currency, and convulse it by the issue of eight hundred thousand bank-philippicks and panic speeches, in order to fix the charge and odium of distress and convulsion upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and thereby drive him from power.

Such gratitude and devotion as that of the American people for the venerable and venerated Chief, who had fought their country's battles, and filled the measure of its glory, was wanting, to roll back the Red Sea of wrath that threatened him with perdition, and cause his angry waves to overwhelm the whole host of his enemies—the 'silver-haired' and 'Sunday-less' rabble, the Pharos of the 'Bank,' and the 'fiend-like, god-like, and all!'

Such an occasion as this was wanting to teach the envious and impatient aspirants to power, that they could not corrupt a branch of the government and violate the Constitution with impunity, by arrogating the right of impeachment, and passing sentence of condemnation upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, without hearing or trial.

Such a jurist and statesman as the Senator who spoke this day, was wanting, to present that Senate before the grand inquest of the country for their high crimes and misdemeanors. Alys has he acquitted himself of his duty; and the country will find a true Bill!

Mr. Clay has already given notice from his place in the Senate, that he should soon retire to the shades of privacy; and this very day many came to the Senate Chamber under the impression they were to hear his panegyric oration. What! the moment his faction is out voted, does he desert the service of his distressed, and agonized, and bleeding country?

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The coward sneaks to death—the brave live on!

REIS EFFENDI.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on Wednesday 23d, Mr. Davis presented a series of resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts in relation to the North Eastern Boundary. After some remarks from Messrs. Davis and Shepley, they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Porter concluded his speech in opposition to the Expunging resolutions, and no other Senator seeming disposed to go on with the debate, they were laid on table, for the present, on motion of Mr. Benton.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of the Committee of Ways and Means, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of the bill repealing the act which its bill are made receivable in all payments to the United States. The debate was cut off by the special order, the naval appropriation bill, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

More Senatorial Blunders in Estimates.
Besides Messrs. Calhoun's, Webster's, and Ewing's errors in their estimates and statements more, which are really laughable, when we consider that they set themselves up as the great opposition financiers, and the censurers and correctors of other persons.

In the spring of 1834, occupying no less a station than chairman of the Committee of Finance, and with the result of almost half the year before him, the (Mr. W.) had made a sort of estimate of the receipts at the custom-house for the last half of the year 1834, and by near 50 per cent. This is the sort of estimate then made by the opposition chancellor of the exchequer; and yet maribile dictu—the result was not a deficiency of near fifty per cent. or of any per cent., but an actual excess.

Next comes Mr. Ewing, who thinks it should and is unpardonable, if a calculation made by it during a period of undisturbed vibrations in our revenue should not exactly correspond with the unexpected future results.

This remarkable prophet and calculator went on the before named occasion in 1834, even beyond Mr. Webster in rash and blundering computation. He not only believed that the revenue would be dried up, it is presumed from his remarks, but he ravelly and deliberately calculated that the canals would become a solitude, and the lakes a desert waste; when in fact notwithstanding his panic-roaring and Bank-came forth with more covered with commerce, and the hum of business, than they ever had before.

Now he runs into quite as extravagant an estimate on the other side, and carelessly avers by the close of the present year, equal 50 millions; and that only eight of the deposit banks, dert-like that, in both of these assertions also, he will err nearly, if not quite as much as he did previously, during the former memorable Bank panic, in his solitude and desert waste prophecies.

Mr. Calhoun, on that occasion, went heart and hand with Messrs. Webster and Ewing, as he does now; and is quite as great an adept, as we have formerly shown, in making mistakes in both estimates and facts, as his unfortunate associates, to use the courteous language

of their common friend, Mr. Biddle.

Fine financiers, then, to declare a want of confidence in persons or departments, who do not always estimate as to the future, exactly as the receipts happen to turn out during a period of unusual fluctuation and unparalleled speculation.—Globe.

OXFORD HERALD.
Paris, April 5, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

Reflected and Quebec Mail Road.

A Resolution has been presented to the present Legislature

to amend the act in relation to the mode of electing

the President and Vice-President, and to provide

for the mode of electing the President and Vice-President

in the event of a tie between the electors of the

President and Vice-President, and to provide for the

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to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Mr. Lane, Chairman of the Committee to draft

resolutions, reported the following:—

1. Resolved.—That the present prosperous

condition of our Union and State—in the full

enjoyment of every good calculated to make

esteem of foreign powers, calls for reverent

homage to that Being who holds by his fiat the

destinies of nations.

2. Resolved.—That in the progress of the

present administration, we have witnessed at every

successive step, the regard of our executive

for the best interests of the country—while

while directing the complicated machinery of

government, he has been guided by a desire to

promote the general good, and controul it alone

by the will of the People.

3. Resolved.—That the opposers of our Na-

tional Administration, in their unhallowed at-

tempts to deceive the people, by representing

its best acts as derogating from their rights and

destructive to their interests—declaring them

tyrannical, despotic and unconstitutional, has met

with triumphant refutation at the ballot box and in

the general prosperity of the people to a degree

which would put to shame party men less in-

debited in political transgression—less skilled in

political deception.

4. Resolved.—That in the opinion of this

convention it is the duty of the general govern-

ment to expend the present surplus revenue in

putting the country in a situation for defence

from foreign invasion, by fortifying our maritime

frontier—believing such distribution would be

alike honorable to the government and satisfac-

tory to the people.

5. Resolved.—That the Senate of the U. S.

by partaking of both legislative and executive

departments of the government is invested with

authority which when rightfully exercised exerts

salutary effect on both; but when a majority of

that body regardless of their own honor and du-

ty to their constituents and country, embarrass

the safe action of the President and obstruct

the House of Representative in proper legisla-

tion—they will incur to themselves popular con-

tempt and speedy consignment to disgraceful

retirement—their places filled by those who

revere the popular will.

6. Resolved.—That we hail with joy the re-

turn of Virginia from momentary political arber-

ations, and respect even the honest error of one

of her Senators, who while resisting instruction

did not despise reproof, but surrendered his

committed trust to his legitimate constituents

and hastened its bestowal on one upon whom

the mantle of Jefferson rests—adding as it does

another proof that in the hands of the people re-

solve are our liberators secure.

7. Resolved.—That in all treaties with for-

ign powers the honor of the President and na-

tion have been preserved, and that the recovery

of just and long standing claims has been per-

formed by a course calculated to give us a proud

eminence among other powers—and strict ad-

herence been shown to the determination to ask

nothing not clearly right and to submit to no

other terms.

8. Resolved.—That in refusing lavish ex-

pansion of public money on works not strictly

warranted by the spirit and letter of the Con-

stitution—in checking and confining the spirit

of nullification, the present administration has

connected the bonds of union and preserved es-

sential rights to all.

9. Resolved.—That the present adminis-

tration in its whole course has exhibited a truly

distinctive character. Democratic principles

adopted. And that we now oppose all attempts

at political amalgamation—give no admission to

no party pretensions calculated to obliterate

and 'expunge' party lines.

10. Resolved.—That our future course is

in practice; believing every deviation from the

path of party procedure is yielding of principle

to our opponents.—That the banner of our

principles and rights broad and flowing hangs

ever on the outer wall.

11. Resolved.—That we approve most heart-

ily the bold and fearless course pursued by

Thomas H. Benton, in the U. S. Senate, stand-

ing as he does an uncompromising defender of

popular rights; that we approve his unremit-

ted in effecting the expurgation from the Jour-

nal of the Senate the resolutions enjoining and

impeding the patriotic course of the President;

and a course which will secure to him in after

times just praise due to unsullied integrity, and

entitles him and our country to our full ex-

pressions of approbation. And we believe that

criminations to which the accused was not per-

mitted replication, should not remain, but with

the honest and patriotic of our people would cry

let them be expunged!

12. Resolved.—That Andrew Jackson as a

patriot and statesman stands before the whole

American people unrivalled in their respect and

affection; and with increasing confidence that

when his duties as President of the United States

shall have ceased, he will carry with him into

retirement the profound gratitude and respect

of his country.

13. Resolved.—That we approve and con-

cure in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BU-

REN for President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON

for Vice President of these United States. That

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taken the right cue. The well beloved States-
man, the great "Constitutional Lawyer" of the
whig party, is opposed to all small bills. No
longer ago than in 1832, in the Senate of the
United States, Mr. Webster advocated the doc-
trine that Congress and the State Governments
should unite, but severally, harmoniously
work together to suppress all bank bills under
five dollars. The small bills he declared to be
a great evil, and the object to get rid of them
one of vast consequence, "as it is intimately con-
nected with the safety and stability of the cur-
rency." "All experience," says Mr. Webster,
"shows it to be impossible that small bank notes
and specie can circulate together. We must
hope that all notes under five dollars will be
withdrawn from circulation." For once in his
life if no more, Mr. Webster advocated a good
measure, and as we are always willing to give
even the "old scratch" his due, we pass this to
Mr. W's credit, and beg leave to ask the cap-
tious Lilliputian defenders of small bills, whether
Mr. Webster is a specie currency "inker,"
"humbugger," and "destroyer of the currency,"
or not?—East. Rep.

From the Jeffersonian.

In our paper of last week we alluded to the
fact that there appeared to be an attempt making
on the part of some of our politicians, to get up
a concerted opposition to the law restraining and
prohibiting the circulation of small bills under
the denomination of five dollars. We at the
same time adverted to the views on this subject,
expressed at various times by some of our most
distinguished statesmen and civilians; and an-
nounced them by Mr. Webster, Mr. Gallatin, and
Mr. Pitkin, all of whom have publicly sustained
and advocated the policy and necessity of
suppressing the circulation of small bills, with a
view to the restoration of a specie currency.
In the course of the week past, we have seen
posted up at the corners of our streets hand bills
calling upon the electors to come forward to the
polls, and in the choice of city officers show
their opposition to "humbug laws," that is, as
the opposition explain themselves, the laws a-
gainst the circulation of small bills. So then it
would seem the great Mr. Webster himself is a
"humbug" statesman! And Mr. Gallatin, so
often quoted as an oracle on the subject of fi-
nance and currency, he too is a "humbug" states-
man. And Mr. Pitkin, an old fashioned fed-
eralist, who has written a very good book on A-
merican statistics, he also is a "humbug" states-
man. All these, and many more politicians of
the same standing,—men, whom we have re-
spected for their distinguished talents and polit-
ical experience, though we differ from them in
political sentiment—all these, it seems, are, in
the opinion of the opposition in this State, noth-
ing but humbug statesmen! Verily this is a
discovery, for which, we confess, we were not
altogether prepared. After this, what may we
not expect from "the march of mind" and the
"progress of the age" in this eastern world of
ours?

But this discovery is not the only one. We
have already attained to further light. "A Dan-
iel, a second Daniel has come to judgment."—
Know then, reader, that some thirty years ago
the Legislature of Massachusetts passed laws,
prohibiting the circulation of small bills in that
ancient Commonwealth. Pennsylvania did the
same thing in respect to herself about six years
ago. Virginia, Maryland and New York have
each of them done the same. Now their wis-
est statesmen, their ablest civilians, their best
read lawyers never even dreamed that such laws
were unconstitutional on general principles.—
The glory of this discovery was reserved for
the politicians of Maine. Still when we consid-
er the matter properly, there is nothing surpris-
ing in all this; for the wise men of the east have
been celebrated in all time. We do not refer
here to the question whether the Legislature of
this State, having granted to the banks by char-
ter the right to issue small bills, had the power
to revoke the grant. That is a totally different
question. What we refer to, relates to the gen-
eral constitutional power of the Legislature of
this State unshackled by any such grant, to sup-
press the circulation among us of small bills, in-
cluding those of banks without the State. But
lest our readers should suppose we are not seri-
ous, we will quote the language of our neigh-
bors of the Portland Advertiser. We quote
their language because we think they have a
moral right to demand that in laying their opin-
ions before the public, we should give them the
benefit of their own expressions. It is a paltry
artifice to misstate an opponent's views and put
into his mouth what he never said nor dreamed
of, for the purpose of enabling one's self to make
a smart or pert reply.—We shall endeavor from
treat even a political opponent so. We will
give him the benefit of his own language, in or-
der that our readers may see for themselves
whether we do our opponent justice. Speaking
of the law passed by our Legislature against
the circulation of small bills, the Advertiser of
Saturday last says:

"We object to it from a belief that it is unconstitu-
tional, as well as unjust and oppressive.
The Legislature has no more right to dictate to its mas-
ters the people the size of the bills they shall pass or re-
vocate, than that of the promissory notes they may give or
take,—or what to receive in payment for goods or prod-
uce."

It is a little surprising that the statesmen of
Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mary-
land and New York never thought of this ob-
jection!—Let the "Philadelphia lawyers," whom
it used to be so difficult to puzzle, learn here-
after to think more modestly of themselves. If
they would enlarge the circle of their knowledge
and obtain just views of constitutional law, let
them travel into the East. Even Webster would
do well to come and take a few lessons—for he
it seems was not aware of this constitutional
difficulty.

From the Globe.

Some misapprehension appearing to prevail
concerning the relative situation of Gen. Scott
and Gen. Gaines, in Florida, we have made in-
quiries into the subject, and are enabled to com-
municate the following information to our read-
ers.

There are two Military Departments, the
eastern and the western. These are divided
by a line drawn from the southern point of Flor-
ida, to the northwest extremity of Lake Super-
ior. By inspecting the map, it will be seen
that this line passes through the theatre of hos-
tile operations in Florida, leaving, however,
much the larger portion, in fact almost all of
East Florida, in the eastern department, com-
manded by General Scott.

These departments are constituted for the
convenience of the service; but it is obvious
that their boundaries ought not to interfere with
operations in the field, as otherwise our com-
manders and armies must be changed, when-
ever an enemy moves out of one department in-
to another. Campaigns must be carried on
without reference to artificial lines.

General Scott was at the seat of Government
when information was received of the battles
with the Seminoles, and as the crisis demand-
ed immediate action, as he was upon the spot,
the Government, and as General Gaines' ser-
vices were required elsewhere, General Scott
was ordered to Florida to take the direction of
the campaign. Circumstances about this time
showed the necessity of placing an additional
force upon our western frontier, as well with
relation to possible duties growing out of the
neutral position of the Government as to a stipu-
lation in the treaty with Mexico, which re-
quires the United States to restrain the Indians
living within their territories, from the commis-
sion of hostilities in Mexico. The sixth reg-
iment was therefore ordered to the frontier from
Jefferson barracks, and the State of things de-
manding the presence of an officer of rank and
discretion, Gen. Gaines was directed to take the
personal command in Louisiana, with special
instructions for his Government. The neces-
sary papers were sent to General Gaines, who,
about this time, left his headquarters at Mem-
phis, and repaired to New Orleans, where as-
certaining the lamentable condition of things in
Florida, he ordered a portion of the regular
troops to join the militia, which was collected
there; and taking the command, he proceeded
on the route to Florida. At Pensacola he
received a despatch from the Adjutant General
communicating to him information of the or-
ders which were about to issue, and directing
him to await their reception at New Orleans.—
The same despatch also enclosed a copy of
the order No. 7, which placed General Scott
in command of the operations in Florida, and
of so much of the instructions of the Secretary
of War to that officer, as required him to carry
on the campaign, without regard to departmental
boundaries.

As General Gaines, however, previously to
leaving New Orleans, had pledged himself to
the volunteers to continue with them, and as he
had also written to General Clinch, that he
should co-operate with him, he held it his duty
to proceed, and so reported to the Adjutant
General.

It is under these circumstances that both
General Scott and General Gaines are now in
Florida.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The following intelligence will be read with
great interest. It is important as indicating a
speedy termination of the war, and also, as af-
fording authentic information that Gen. GAINES
and his gallant band have been relieved from
the dangers to which they were exposed from
scarcity of supplies in the midst of a savage
foe.

From the Jacksonville Courier, March 17.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL GAINES AND
POWELL.

The news from the camp of General Gaines
continues to be of great importance. In our
last we stated that Gen. Clinch with the Alachua
militia had joined him. "We were then unable
to state correctly the particulars. The follow-
ing extract of a letter to the editor, will show
the force which accompanied the provisions.

The force which went to the relief of Gen.
Gaines under the command of Gen. Clinch,
consisted of four companies of mounted volun-
teers from Alachua county, one company from
Hamilton county, the Richmond Blues, about
seventy friendly Indians, and some regulars, in
all about seven hundred men. Verbal report
states that the Indians are getting short of lead.

With this force Gen. Clinch went to the re-
lief of Gen. Gaines. The night before his ar-
rival, Oseola (Powell) sent a negro to the camp
of Gen. Gaines requesting an interview and
promising to stop killing white men if he would
stop killing Indians. This proposition was
agreed to, and Oseola was told to come next
day with a white flag, they would have a talk
with him. The next day in company with an-
other chief, he came to within about one hun-
dred yards of the fort, waved his white flag
around three times, and sat down upon a log.
Three officers from the camp went to meet
him.

Oseola informed them that Gen Clinch was
on his way to join them with a large number
of horsemen. He expressed his willingness
that hostilities cease, and to give up his arms.
The officers required him to sign articles of
agreement by which he bound himself to pro-
ceed immediately to Tampa Bay, and there
embark for the Mississippi. Some say that
Oseola objected to this mode of removing, and
wished to go by land. Others that he would
not promise to go at all, but wished to live on
the other side of the Withlacoochee, and to

have that for the boundary line between them
and the whites. Their discussion was inter-
rupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch. During
the course of it Oseola inquired how they were
off for provisions. They told him, they had a
plenty. He said he knew they had not, and
if they would come over the river, he would
give them two heaves and a bottle of brandy.

As Gen. Clinch approached, the friendly
Indians, discovering the hostile Indians about
three hundred yards from the camp of Gen-
Gaines, raised a whoop which was immedi-
ately followed by one from the hostile Indians.—
The men immediately formed and fired a pla-
toon. The Indians fled and were closely pur-
sued. A runner then came from Gen. Gain-
es ordering them that Oseola was treating with
them. At first those in pursuit could not be
restrained; but the cry of "Treaty," "Treaty,"
soon checked them. Gen. Clinch then formed
and proceeded to camp.

Strike Betra. During one of the pleasant
days at last week, in passing through Houston
street, we noticed a well known bootblack, sun-
ning himself by the side of the fence. Know-
ing his usual industrious habits, we ventured to
ask Scip why he was 'holding on' there. "Oh
Boss," said he, "I've struck!" "struck—for what?"
"More wages—can't black boots for sixpence—
Massa Rutta he ax more for brush—Massa
Gossium raise he price five centum a dozen for
box of blackum—massa has a shillum!" "Oh,
but Scip, I am an old customer; you won't
raise on me. I'll send my boots, with a six-
pence, and do you mind, make them shine like
a dollar." "Yes, boss, I'll brush 'em a sixpence
worth." Not doubting but they would be re-
turned in decent order, we were not a little
surprised to find them in the hall next morning
one of them shining like a mirror, and the other
one covered with mud, with a note stating that
he intended to assist the chimney sweeps in
their turn out. New York Commercial.

From the Eastern Republican.

MAINE. The Senate of Maine has a ses-
sion of nearly five hundred miles, following the
indications of the shore, and is open to attack
in her navigable rivers for about one hundred
miles more; with a boundary on a foreign coun-
try upon the north east and north, of more than
four hundred miles in extent; and as assailable as
she is at almost every point by an enemy, the
whole sum expended for fortifications in this
State from 1791 to 1833, is only \$5,875 07.
Fort Sullivan at Eastport, and Fort Preble
and Seacomb at Portland, and a single com-
pany of U. S. Troops at Houlton, have in
safe keeping half a million of citizens, occu-
pying a territory with more than one thousand
miles of boundary on which an attack may be
made in time of war by sea and land. Maine
is the first State in the Union in ship-building,
the third in tonnage, the third also in naviga-
tion, the seventh in imports, the ninth in ex-
ports, and the second as a nursery of seamen.

Mr. SHELLEY, in reply to Mr. Preston who
proposed striking out of the bill for fortifica-
tions the \$100,000 for a fort on the Penobscot
river, thus speaks of the necessity of this item
in the bill being retained, and the advantage the
inhabitants of the Penobscot country will derive
from having this fort established.

"Upon the Penobscot river, it is proposed
to erect one fort for which the surveys and es-
timates are entirely completed, to cost in the
whole, \$100,000. The fort when built, will
afford a perfect protection, as it is said, to the
whole river above the point of location.

"What then will it accomplish? It will give
security to more than 20,000 inhabitants, now
so situated that an armed vessel in the river can
burn buildings, and lay waste their estates.—
It will preserve a great amount of property, al-
ways to be found upon the banks, and borne
upon the river, will protect the shipping em-
ployed upon that river, and afford it a safe re-
treat,—will afford a place of refuge for all the
vessels upon the coast, for a considerable dis-
tance east of the river,—will secure a safe re-
treat for a vessel of war that may be sent to
that coast to protect these great interests, or to
watch your enemies.

"And let it be remembered, that in this very
river, navigable for vessels of war, you lost,
during the last war, one of your own vessels of
war, she being followed by our enemies, and
necessarily destroyed, for want of such a for-
tress to protect her. All this security may be
afforded by one fort, to cost 100,000 dollars.
And without it, the lives of 20,000 citizens, their
dwellings, their goods, their navigation, and
that of their neighbors, and your own vessels
of war, are all left at the mercy of an enemy.
And not only so, but a stigma is left upon your
character, for permitting it, when it is so easy to
prevent it.

"The same remarks apply with equal force
and with so little of variation, to the Kennebec
river, that I will not detain the senate to point
out the differences."

From the Eastern Argus.

The Worcester Palladium (Fed.) is abusing
Mr. Davis, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts,
because he voted for the appointment of Mr.
Taney as Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme
Court.

The profligate Washington letter writers of
the Federal press, have been putting in cir-
culation a rumor that Mr. Speaker Polk, was
about to be appointed at the Head of the War
Department. The Globe says, by authority,
"Mr. Polk neither expects nor would be will-
ing to accept such an appointment; that he val-
ues the honor conferred by his constituents and
the House, higher than any in the gift of the
Government; and that he will continue to dis-
charge its duties to the end of his term, with
all the zeal, ability and care, he can command."

Business is commencing with great activity in
all our large cities. The last Baltimore papers
say—"Never, perhaps, before, has there been,
so early a period in the season, in any year,
so much business done in our city, as there has
been during the present spring." The Dela-
ware is open, and the Philadelphians are all
busy—every body looks smiling and happy,
the Pennsylvania informs us. The New York-
ers are busy as bees rebuilding their hive, and
say that two seasons' profits will make them as
rich as ever again. Boston is wide awake
and intends to be in the rear of none of her sis-
ters.—Bost. States.

The ascendancy which the democrats have
recently gained in the Senate, does not seem to
set well upon the stomachs of the whigs. They
have depended upon the corrupt majority which
recently governed there; as the last strong hold
of their power, and as the only source left,
through which they could hope to embarrass the
administration. The desperation they now
show is a type of the political death they are a-
bout to suffer—and should be pardoned as one
of the privileges of the vanquished.—Boston
States.

MARRIED.

In North Yarmouth, on the 15th inst. Mr. E. D. Norcross
to Miss Elizabeth J. Prince, both of Augusta.
In Wintthrop the 20th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Ingalls,
E. Austin Holmes, James Loharon, James Longley S.
Philip Parker, Esq., to Miss Ann, daughter of Benj. Per-
kins, Esq. all of Wintthrop.

DIED.

In Augusta, on Sunday last, Miss Octavia Bowman, daughter
of Thomas Bowman, Esq.
In Hallowell the 14th inst. Gilbert Eastie, aged 26 years,
formerly of Jay.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at

Paris, Me., April 1, 1836.
HARRIET H. CARTER, Thomas G. Cleaves, Jo-
seph Cole, Mary B. Dean, Ebenezer Drake, Aaron
Fuller, John Gray, Hiram Hubbard, Arabella Holmes,
Horatio Rags, Selectmen of Madras, Pliny Smith, Ben-
jamin Stevens, Charles Thompson, William Warren,
Bezaleel Willis, Isaiah Willis.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing the
following notes of hand, viz: One dated the 25th
of December, 1835, for \$100.—the other dated March 5,
1836, for \$20.—each payable to John Haskell, Jr. being
the only notes against the subscriber payable to said Has-
kell. The notes were given to the said John Haskell,
Jr. for his labor, and he being a minor, his father has
forbidden payment being made in any one but himself.
LEVI EDWIN.
Waterford, April 1, 1836. 3w34

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by
Note or Account, are requested to settle and pay the
same immediately. If they prefer settling with him they
had better call soon, as his demands may be left with an
Attorney for collection.
Portland, April 5, 1836. TIMOTHY FORD 4f 34

State of Maine.

RESOLVE additional in favor of certain officers and
soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of
the deceased officers and soldiers.

RESOLVED, that the two upper Indian Townships
heretofore appropriated to satisfy the claims for services in
the Revolutionary War, under a Resolve passed March
17, 1835, subject, however, to the reservation for public
uses and the pine timber which has been sold by this
State. And the Surveyor General is hereby authorized
and directed to cause the same to be surveyed into lots
of two hundred acres each, which lots shall be distrib-
uted by the Land Agent to persons entitled to land under
said Resolve to whom certificates have not been granted.
And such distribution shall be made by draft in such
manner as the Governor and Council may direct.

In the House of Representatives,
March 15, 1836.
Read and passed.
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 15, 1836.
Read and passed.
JOSHUA PIERCE, President.

March 16, 1836.—Approved
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, AUGUSTA,
March 20, 1836.

IN virtue of the provisions of the Resolve of the 17th
of March, 1835, and the foregoing Resolve additional
of LIVERFORTH, for the use of Consumption, Coughs and
Colic.

RESOLVED, that there be paid from the Treasury of this
State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, to each non-commissioned officer and sol-
dier of the Massachusetts line of the Revolutionary War,
who enlisted to serve for the term of three years or
for during the war, and was honorably discharged; and
to each widow of such officer and soldier, and to each
after death before establishing a claim to the benefits
of this Resolve, the sum of Fifty Dollars. Provided, how-
ever, that in all cases such officers, soldiers, and widows
shall in all other respects come within the provisions of
the Resolve to which this is additional; and Provided
also, that the provision of this Resolve shall not extend
to those who have received land, or may hereafter estab-
lish their claim to land, under the provision of said Re-
solve.

Resolved, that a "Resolve in favor of certain officers
and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows
of the deceased officers and soldiers," passed February
16, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives,
March 23, 1836.
Read and passed.
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 24, 1836.
Read and passed.
JOSHUA PIERCE, President.

March 24, 1836.—Approved
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, AUGUSTA,
March 25, 1836.

APPLICANTS for the benefit of the foregoing Re-
solve, will be required to make declarations, under
oath, in all other respects come within the provisions of
the Resolve to which this is additional; and Provided
also, that the provision of this Resolve shall not extend
to those who have received land, or may hereafter estab-
lish their claim to land, under the provision of said Re-
solve.

JNO. HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.

The Publishers of the Kennebec Journal, Eastern Ar-
gus, Oxford Democrat, Saco Democrat, Skowhegan Sen-
tinel, Peoples Press, Eastern Democrat, The Radical,
Hallowell Republican, and Lincoln Patriot, will please in-
sert the foregoing Resolves and notices, in their several
papers for one month. 4w34

To the honorable County Commissioners for the County
of Oxford at their regular Session next to be holden at
Paris in said County on the last Tuesday of October,
1836.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, re-
spectfully represent, that in their opinion the road
from Farmington to Paris, through Jay
and Canton is exceedingly hilly and unnecessarily crook-
ed, and that the public travel from West to East may
be greatly facilitated, and with that view they pray your
honors to view, and if practicable to locate and establish
a public Highway, commencing at the County road lead-
ing from Jay Meeting-House to Wilton in the most prac-
ticable place; thence in a South-westerly direction to
thence in the most practicable route to Abithur Austin's
in Canton; thence to the location of the Canton Point
Bridge; thence across the Androscoggin River, and
thence in the best route to Hayford's Mills in Canton.
Also commencing near Wm. Fienches in Canton,
thence easterly to said new location, and that you may
discontinue such parts of the old road as may become
unnecessary for the public convenience by the establish-
ment and opening of the aforesaid routes. And as in
duty bound will ever remain,
CORNELIUS HOLLAND & others.

State of Maine.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and
holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford,
on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Peti-
tioners give notice to all persons and corporations
interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at
the dwelling house of Ebenezer Hamplerey, in Jay, on
Wednesday the fourth day of May next, at nine o'clock
A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth
in the petition; and immediately after such view at some
of said towns, and their witnesses, will give a hearing to
the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested cop-
ies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereof,
to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton and
Jay, and on the County Attorney of said County of Ox-
ford, and by posting up like copies in three public places
in each of said towns, and by publishing the same
at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the
other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least
thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all per-
sons interested may then and there appear, and show
cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.
Attest—R. K. GOODNOW, Clerk.

NEW ENGLAND
PECTORAL SYRUP
AND
COUGH PILLS.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma,
croup, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 3f

ENGLISH SCHOOL.
THE SPRING TERM of the NORWAY ENG-
LISH SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of
April, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. In-
struction will be given in all the English branches, in-
cluding NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, GEOGRAPHY, ASTRON-
OMY, ARITHMETIC, GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, &c. Particular
attention will be given to the
Elementary studies, and no exertions spared, to render
Students from a distance can be accommodated with
board on reasonable terms.
Norway, March 8, 1836. 4f 31

DR. GRIFITH'S
Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,
FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness
in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the
feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of
fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by
S. CROCKETT & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 3f

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, by MRS.
J. H. W. GOODNOW, four
LADIES as Apprentices to
the MILLINERY & MA-
NUFACURING business.
Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has
taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by
Mr. CYRUS TILLEY, where he intends to keep as
general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a
country Store and would most respectfully, solicit a
share of public patronage.
South Paris Jan. 29 1836. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

REMEMBRANCES
OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-
Store—just added the following—
Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup
of LIVERFORTH, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and
Colic.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bileous Pills,
a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatic Pain, Gout,
consumptions, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. the very best Fam-
ily Medicine ever offered to the public, containing the best pre-
parations of the Hygeian and Bile's Pills. Price 40 cts. per box.
Dr. Johnson's To Pile Drops, a cure for the
tooth ache. Price 25 cents.

Madam Blou's sole and WORM EXPELLER, a sure and
efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anti-dysentery Liniment or Opodeldoc,
a cure for Rheumatism, Stomach, Diarrhoea, Stiffness in the Joints,
Chilblains, and for Stomach and Rheumatic chafing of the
limbs, &c. on Horse. Price 37 1/2 cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain
cure for the TAILOR and all disfigurements of the Face and
of the Skin, for King's Ears, Salt Humors, &c. Price 25 cents.

Dr. E. Pectoral Syrup and Cough Pill; the best remedy
for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisis, &c. &c. &c. Price
50 cents.

British, Harbottle, and Castor Oil S.—Compound, and Oil of
Peppermint, Balm of Sassafras, and Balm of almost every
description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.
DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent re-
medy for Consumption, &c. &c. W. W. GOODNOW,
Norway-Village, Jan. 25, 1836. 4w32

WANTED, a First rate MAN to work on a
farm, six or eight months—None other need
offer.—CASH, and first rate wages.
Apply at this Office.
March 29, 1836. 3w33

SCHOOL.
THE SPRING TERM of Miss E. HAMMILL'S SCHOOL
will commence on the 23rd of April, at Mrs.
HAMMILL'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per quarter.
Paris, March 25th, 1836.

Just received at the O. for a few weeks
of MEMOIR of HENRY ADAMS, a few copies
of No. 11, of Sargent's Temperance Tales.—AS HUSBAND
HEART, together with a few supply of the previous
numbers.
Norway, March 23, 1836. 3f 33

For sale as above a good BASS VIOL, very
cheap, for cash or approved credit.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 3f

PILLS.
DR. DEAN'S Trayer's, and Lee's PILLS, just received
(fresh) and for sale by S. CROCKETT & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,
THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consump-
tion, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Spitting of Blood,
Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Tubercles of every kind.
For sale by
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 3f

POWER'S AMERICA.
The following extracts from Power's recent publication, touching some of our principal politicians, will be read with interest:—

"I went several times to senate-chamber and the hall of the representatives; but was not fortunate enough to hear a debate in the latter, or find any very important topic under discussion. Speeches I never found much attraction in any were, unless deeply interested in the subject of them; and those of the American assembly are rather made to be read than to be listened to. The arguments, thus delivered in Washington, are, in fact, directed to, and intended for, the constituents of the party, to whom they are directly forwarded in the shape of most formidable-looking pamphlets, no matter to what distance, post-free, serving as an exposition of the author's sentiments, and an evidence of his industry. In the senate I had the happiness to hear a slight matter debated, in which Messrs. Clay and Forsyth took part; and I was struck with the force and fluency of the one, and the gentlemanlike tone and quiet self-possession of the other. Mr. Henry Clay reminded me strongly of Brougham, when the latter happens to be in one of his mildest moods;—the same facility of words and happy adaptation of them; the same bold, confident air, as though assured of his auditory and of himself; and withal, a touch of sly caustic humor, conveyed in look and in manner, that an adversary might well feel fearful of awakening. Mr. Webster, another of the thunderbolts of the senate, was in his place on the occasion I allude to, but did not rise, which I was exceedingly anxious he should do, for I had already heard him speak at Boston, and never remember to have been more impressed. The cast, and setting on, of his head is grand, quite antique, his features massive and regular, yet in their expression, and in the calm repose of his deep-set black eyes, there is a strong resemblance to the native Indian, with whose blood, I believe, the great orator claims close affinity. Mr. Van Buren's manner I thought highly characteristic of his political character—cool, courteous; with a tone quiet but persuasive, a voice low-pitched, but singularly effective from the clearness of his enunciation and well-chosen emphasis. He bestows an undivided attention to the matter before the house becoming his situation. As vice-president, this gentleman is chairman of the senate; a situation at this time of peculiar delicacy, considering his position as the proclaimed director of the measures of General Jackson's cabinet, and heir to his party and his power. His filling this chaf with so little reproach under assaults and provocations which it required the greatest good temper and good sense to encounter or turn aside, I consider no slight evidence of that wisdom and political sagacity for which his party give him credit, and which have acquired for him among his admirers the familiar cognomen of the Little Magician. The ladies, however, formed the chief attraction of the senate-chamber. Occupying a sort of a passage or gallery, on a level with and circling round two-thirds of the floor, here they sit, listening to their favorite speaker wherever he may be engaged, either before the president's chair, boldly advancing the common interest, or behind some fair politician's timidly seeking to advance his own, and hence deal forth their award in well-pleased smiles, in due proportion to the eloquence of the speaker, public or private.

"In every society, in all places, and at all times, this subject is all absorbent amongst the men. Observing with pity a very intelligent friend arrested in the lobby of a drawing-room which was occupied by a whole bevy of beauty, and there undergoing a buttoning of an half hour before he could shake off his worrier, I inquired with a compassionate air, just as he made his escape, 'whether he would not be glad when the present ferment was over, and this eternal spectacle laid in the sea of oblivion?' 'No, indeed,' replied my friend coolly; 'since it would only vanish to be succeeded by some other in reality not quite so important, perhaps, but which, for lack of a better, would be made to the full as absorbing of one's time and patience.' And this is strictly true: whatever subject may turn up is laid hold on, tooth and nail, by the *ins* and *outs* of the day, who dividing upon it, lift banners, and under the chosen war-cry, be it 'Masonry,' 'Indian Treaties,' or 'Bank Charter,' fairly fight it out: a condition of turmoil which, viewed on the surface, may appear any thing but desirable to a man who loves his ease and quiet, and troubles himself with nothing less than affairs of state, but which constitute it one of the personal taxes men must pay who look to govern themselves or who desire to fancy that they do so.

"It is a matter of great regret to me that there occurred no levee whilst I was in Washington; because, had one taken place, I should have enjoyed the honor of a closer view of the venerable chief of the States than I could snatch from seeing him pass two or three times on the avenue. Not but that there are facilities enough afforded for a presentation to one who is never denied when disengaged from his public duties,—facilities which it may be very right and proper for the American citizen to avail himself of, but which good taste might suggest to the stranger, especially the Englishman, it would be more becoming in him to forego it as it is, I have frequently, in travelling, heard Europeans talking with the most offensive familiarity of having called upon the President, who at home would have stood hat-in-hand in their county magistrates' office, waiting for an interview with the great man.

"As viewed on horseback, the General is a fine soldierly, well preserved old gentleman, with a pale wrinkled countenance, and a keen clear eye—restless and searching. His seat is an uncommonly good one, his hand apparently

light, and his carriage easy and horsemanlike,—in 1808, made it 49,292. At the equator in 1744, four astronomers made it 68,732; and Lambton, in latitude 12,68,743. Mudge, in England, makes it 69,148. Cassini, in France, in 1718, 1740, makes it 60,12, and Biot, 66,769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it 66,63, less than at the equator, and contradicts all the others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid, which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Buler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as oblate spheroid.

Degrees of longitude are to each other in length, as the cosines of their latitude. For every 10° they are as follows:

Equator	6,92	80deg.	44,48
10deg.	68,15	55	39,69
20	65,27	60	24,6
30	59,98	70	23,67
40	53,1	80	12,02

The pendulum which vibrates seconds, 39, 1393 in, at London, is the standard for the British measures.—One mile is equal to 1, 618,833 such pendulums.

A REAL GENTLEMAN.
He never dresses in the extreme of fashions, but avoids singularity in his persons or habits. He is affable with his equals, and pleasant and attentive to his inferiors.

In conversations he avoids hasty, iltempered or insulting remarks. He pays punctually for his newspapers. He never pries into other person's affairs. He detests eaves-dropping as among the most disgraceful of crimes.

He never slanders an acquaintance. He never, under any circumstances, speaks ill of a woman.

He never cuts an acquaintance, who has met with a reverse of fortune; and He always pays the postage on his letters of business.—*Mer. Jour.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
American Monthly Magazine:

The New England Magazine, American Monthly Magazine, American Monthly Review, and the United States Magazine.

ON the first of January, 1836, will be issued Vol. 1, No. 1, of the American Monthly Magazine, edited by P. B. BENJAMIN and CHARLES F. HOFFMAN. This Magazine will contain Original Papers, Reviews of the latest works, Literary Intelligence, and notices of Science and the Arts. No exertions will be spared to render the work truly American, and in all respects worthy the patronage of the American public. Assuming the cause of no political party, it will present free discussions and essays on topics of national importance. Awarding to the institutions of other countries their just praise, it will maintain the peculiar excellency of those principles which are the glory of American citizens. Without further preamble we leave the Journal to speak for itself.

The "American Monthly Magazine," is no mere experiment, no novel undertaking. To form it are combined Periodicals, which have already attained a high reputation and great popular regard.

First. THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Five volumes of this highly esteemed Monthly have been published. It was established in July in the year 1831, by J. T. & E. B. Bingham, and conducted by them with judgment and ability for more than three years. It was then transferred into other hands, and has since been published by the editor, Benjamin, and conducted by him with judgment and ability for more than three years. It was then transferred into other hands, and has since been published by the editor, Benjamin, and conducted by him with judgment and ability for more than three years.

Second. THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The American Monthly Magazine was commenced without a single subscriber, on the first of March 1833. It was issued under the editorial supervision of H. W. Herbert, Esq. and A. D. Patterson, A. M.; and notwithstanding the retirement of Professor Patterson, after the completion of the second volume, the work continued so steadily to increase in reputation and resources under the able editorship of Mr. Herbert, as to warrant a large addition to the number of its pages upon commencing a new series in March, 1835. At that time Mr. C. F. Hoffman became the principal editor of the American Monthly, which, during the last year, has had a large accession of readers and correspondents; and while, from the very first, it has never put forth the name of a contributor, a lure to either writer or reader, or solicited literary or moneyed patronage in any way whatsoever, except by its contents, many of the ablest minds in the country have made it the medium of communicating with the public, and kept its prosperity continually upon the increase.

It has been deemed advisable to unite these two periodicals under one general title—both to increase their value to subscribers and to afford a more liberal support to the work. The new series of the American Monthly Magazine, and retained, because it was the most general, belonging to two of the journals herein comprised, and must be more popular than one which was sectional to all those who love "our whole country" better than any particular part. The only difference to be present subscribers, besides the alteration of the title to those of the New England Magazine, will consist in the increase of the number of the pages and the greater variety and superior character of the articles. It will appear in Boston and New York on the same day, and be supported equally by the talent of both places. It will be conducted by the same editors as are at present engaged on the separate journals. The experience of these gentlemen, the publishers consider a sufficient earnest of success, apart from the incessant exertions which will be used by themselves to render "THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE" a truly national work, deserving national support.

The American Monthly Magazine will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Boston and New York, at Five Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the third number, or in advance.—Each No. will contain, in the average, ninety-six pages. Persons wishing to act as agents will receive a liberal allowance. All communications for the editors to be addressed to the care of either of the publishers—any thing relating to the business department of the work also to be addressed to either of the publishers, with postage paid.

E. R. BROADBENT,
147 Washington-st. Boston.
GEO. DEARBORN,
33 Gold-st. New-York.
Publishers.

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Name of Proprietor	No. of Acres	Value	Deficiency of 1835
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Simon Pease, un.	167	201	5,10

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at the Store of Barker & Hamilton, in said Hiram, at twelve of the clock at noon, on the thirtieth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary interest and charges. If no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

Dated at said Hiram the 14th day of March, A. D. 1836.
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